

# THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

A Family Newspaper--Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Education, Agriculture, Markets, Amusement, &c.

VOLUME XX.

WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO, MAY 27, 1863.

NUMBER 12.

## THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
One dollar and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance; and two dollars if not paid in advance.  
No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

## JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and dispatch at this Office, and at reasonable prices.

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One square, three weeks . . . \$1.50  
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do do do . . . \$50.00  
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5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

## Business Cards.

**Dr. W. T. Sinclair**  
Having resumed the Practice of Medicine, tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Woodsfield and vicinity.

Residence one door north of Briggs' Store.

**SAMUEL GRIMSHAW & WILLIAM WALTON**

Respectfully inform the citizens of Woodsfield and vicinity, that having removed from New Castle, they offer their Professional services to those requiring them.

Office opposite J. M. Kirkbride's residence, Woodsfield, O.

Nov. 16, 1861--17.

**DR. J. H. PIERSON**

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Woodsfield and vicinity. He may always be found ready to accommodate his numerous patrons at the office formerly occupied by Wm. F. Hunter, on Main Cross Street.

May 16, 1860--17.

**JAMES O. AMOS**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Woodsfield, Monroe Co., O.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office, up stairs over Sinclair & B. 1st story.

Nov. 6, 1861--17.

**JOSEPH W. RICHARDSON,**

Attorney at Law,

WOODSFIELD, MONROE CO., OHIO

Will practice in Monroe and adjoining counties, at the Probate Office.

July 16, 1861.

**JOEL F. RANDOLPH,**

Attorney & Counsellor

AT LAW

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Woodsfield, Monroe County, Ohio.

Will practice in Monroe and adjoining counties, at the Probate Office.

June 17, 1861--17.

**J. P. SPRIGGS,**

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

CALAIS, OHIO.

December 16, 1860.

**JACOB T. MORRILL,**

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clarington, Monroe County, O.

Will promptly and faithfully attend to business entrusted to his care. Compromise and amicable adjustment always first sought, and litigation used only as the last resort.

Oct. 31, 60.

## Poetry.

From the Bangor (Maine) Democrat.

### A Plain Epistle to Uncle Abe.

I have a message, Uncle Abe,  
For your own private ear;  
As I can't go to Washington,  
And as you won't come here,  
I'm forced to put it into type,  
With circumspection meek;  
As bashful members often print  
A speech they dare not speak.

My head is high to bursting, Abe,  
My very eye-balls throb,  
To see what posy work you make  
About that little job  
Which you and Bill, and Horace G.,  
Agreed so nice to do  
In less than "sixty days" from date,  
Some twenty months ago.

We gave you heaps of soldiers, Abe,  
To help you smite the foe;  
A string of warriors that would reach  
From here to Mexico.  
We packed them off with spades to dig,  
And trusty guns to shoot,  
With haversacks to grace their backs,  
And fife and drums to tout.

You saw those mighty legions, Abe,  
And heard their manly tread;  
You counted hosts of living men--  
Pray can you count the dead?  
Look o'er the proud Potomac, Abe,  
Virginia's hill alone,  
Their wailing ghosts are beck'ning you  
Two hundred thousand strong.

We gave you several shillings, Abe,  
To pay your little ones;  
Enough to buy a dozen shirts,  
And sundry pairs of shoes!  
We gave you cattle, horses, mules  
And wagons full a score;  
And several cannon, with a voice  
Loud as a bull could roar!

Now, what I'm after, Uncle Abe,  
Is simply to find out,  
What have you done with all this 'er,  
And what you've been about!  
If, unto Caesar, you have given  
All that is his concern,  
Then Mrs. Caesar wants to know  
What you have done with her'n?

I know you're young and handsome, Abe,  
And funny as your Poll,  
A peer exalted, great and high,  
A ruler seven feet tall;  
You're big enough, if only smart,  
To manage all the gang;  
And though a little green you'll rise  
When you have got the hang!

You've told us that the Locos, Abe,  
Were rascals to the core,  
Because they made so free a use  
Of Uncle Samuel's store,  
Full sixty millions in a year!  
Now wasn't it a sin  
For Democrats to squander thus  
The darling people's tin?

And are you not deserv'ing, Abe,  
But gratitude and grub,  
For having stopped this wicked leak  
In Uncle Samuel's tub?  
The sage who told this wondrous deed,  
Is fit with saints to sup;  
It only costs two billions more  
To plug the vessel up!

You said the South had ruled us, Abe,  
Some fifty years in peace,  
And that the time had fully come  
When their vile reign should cease;  
That you were to take the helm,  
And put her on another track--  
And I REALLY THINK YOU HAVE!

You're out of luck entirely, Abe,  
The engine's off the track;  
The bilbo's bust, and there you are,  
A sprawling on your back!  
The excis-man is at the door,  
Contractors cry for pelf;  
You're blind and stupid, deaf and lame,  
Not very well yourself.

Your Cabinet is feeble, Abe,  
And dull as any dunce;  
And if you have an ounce of brains,  
You'll ship them off at once,  
Send Stanton to the Fejee Isles,  
Give Welles and Chase the sack,  
Swap Halleck for a Hottentot,  
And send for LITTLE MAC!

I know you tell us, Uncle Abe,  
This is a mighty war;  
And that the job is rather more  
Than what you bargained for!  
That you have done the best you could  
To make the rebels rue it,  
And if you knew what next to do,  
You'd go right off and do it!

Now that's the very thing, Abe,  
That makes this din and clatter;  
You don't appear to "see it," Abe,  
And THAT IS WHAT'S THE MATTER!  
The nigger's on the wood-pile, Abe,  
As shy as any trout,  
So you think the PROCLAMATION, Abe,  
Will smoke the wenzel out!

You want to free the darkeys, Abe,  
At least, I so construe it,  
The difficulty seems to be  
To find out how to do it,  
The way, dear Abe, is mighty dark,  
And bothersome to see;  
I fear you'll have to give it up,  
And let the darkey be.

I tell you what it is, Abe,  
At least, I so construe it,  
The folks begin to think  
This colored soap is rather stale  
For victuals or for drink,  
Our mothers love their absent sons,  
Our wives their husbands true;  
But no one cares a moult' fig  
For Cuffy or for you.

## The Court Martial of C. L. Vallandigham.

TESTIMONY OF HON. S. S. COX.

On the re-assembling of the Court Mr. Vallandigham called Hon. S. S. Cox, who was sworn. He was examined by Mr. Vallandigham.

Ques.—Were you present at a political meeting of citizens of Ohio, at Mount Vernon, on Friday, May 1st, and if so, in what capacity?

Ans.—I was present as one of the speakers.

Ques.—Did you hear the speech of Mr. Vallandigham on that day made to the assembly?

Ans.—I did.

Ques.—State where your position was during its delivery; what your opportunities for hearing were, whether you heard it all, and whether and why your attention was particularly directed to it?

Ans.—Before the speaker began I was on the stand and a few feet from Mr. Vallandigham, and was most of the time standing near him, so that I could not fail to hear all that he said. I do not think my attention was distracted unless for a very few minutes during the whole speech. I had not heard Mr. Vallandigham speak since the adjournment of Congress, and as I came in from a different direction from the West, I did not know that he was to be there. I took an especial interest in listening to his speech throughout. Having to follow him, I naturally noted the topics which he discussed. I believe that answers the question.

Ques.—Did you hear any allusion to General Burnside, by name or description, and if so what were they?

Ans.—The allusion that he made to the General was I think near the beginning of his speech, in which he said he was not there by the favor of David Tod, or Abraham Lincoln or Ambrose E. Burnside.

Ques.—Were any epithets applied to him during the speech?

Ans.—No sir. If there had been I should have noticed them, because General Burnside was an old friend of mine. I should have remembered any odious epithets applied to him.

Ques.—Did you hear the reference to General Order No. 38?

Ans.—The only reference made in that speech to that order was something to this effect: that he did not recognize (I do not know that I can quote his language) Order No. 38, as superior to General Order No. 1, of the Constitution from George Washington, commanding: It was something to that effect. I thought it was a handsome point at that time. I remembered that, because Mr. Vallandigham used the same expression in the debate in Congress on the conscription bill, or in some debate, somewhere else, when I heard him speak.

Ques.—Were any violent epithets, such as spitting upon, trampling under foot, or the like, used at any time in the speech, in reference to that Order No. 38; and if any criticism was made upon it, what was that criticism?

Ans.—I cannot recall any denunciatory epithets applied to that order. I did not hear them; if I had I should have remembered them. The criticism upon the order was made as I have stated before.

Ques.—In what connection did I use the strong language?

Ans.—Mr. Vallandigham discussed the order very briefly, in order to get away from the four o'clock train, and occupied most of his time in discussing other propositions. It was in connection with remarks about closing the war by separation of the Union. He charged that the men in power had the power to make peace by separation. He exhausted some time in reading proofs of this—one was from Montgomery Blair and another from Forney's Press. He also said there were private proofs which time would disclose. He said they pursued this thing until they found that the Democrats were unwilling to make any peace except on the basis of the restoration of the whole Union.

Ques.—Do you remember to what, if at all, in connection with future usurpations of power he applied his strongest language?

Ans.—I cannot say as to the strongest language, for he always spoke pretty strongly. He denounced in strong language any usurpations of power, to stop public discussions and the suffrage. He appealed to the people to protect their rights, as the remedy for every grievance. Twice in his speech he counseled and warned against violence or revolution. By the peaceful means of the ballot box, all that was wrong of a public nature might be remedied, and that the Courts would remedy all grievances of a private nature. I cannot quote the language, but that is the substance.

During his speech he referred to those in power having rightful authority, and that they should be obeyed. He counseled no resistance, except what could be had at the ballot-box.

Ques.—Was anything said by me at all looking to forcible resistance of either law or military orders?

Ans.—Not as I understood it.

Ques.—What was the sole remedy that I urged upon the people?

Ans.—The sole remedy was, as I have stated, in the courts and in the ballot-box. I remember this distinctly, because I had been pursuing the same line of remark at Chicago and at Fort Wayne, and other places where I had been speaking, and for the purpose of representing any tendency toward violence among our Democratic people.

Ques.—Was anything said to me on that occasion in denunciation of the Con-

scription bill, or looking in any way to resistance to it?

Ans.—My best recollection is that Mr. Vallandigham did not say a word about it.

Ques.—Did I refer to the French Conscription Law, and if not, by whom was reference made to it?

Ans.—He did not. I did in this connection.

The Judge Advocate objected to what Mr. Cox had said as not being competent evidence.

Mr. Cox desired to say to the Court, in explanation of what he said about the Conscription Law, that he had just before the meeting been talking with Judge Bartley about our Conscription Law having been copied from the French law, and I merely referred to it in my speech.

Ques.—Do you remember my quoting from President Lincoln's proclamation of July 1st, 1862, the words "unnecessary and injurious war"?

Ans.—I do not. He may have done so, but I did not hear it.

Ques.—Did you hear similar language used by me?

Ans.—I cannot recollect it.

Ques.—Do you remember my comments on the change of the policy of the war some year or so after its commencement, and what reference was made by me in that connection?

Ans.—He did refer to the change in the policy of the war, and I think devoted some time to show that it was carried on for the abolition of slavery, and not for the restoration of the Union.

Ques.—What did he claim to have been its original purpose, and did he refer to any message or proclamation of the President in that connection?

Ans.—He referred in that defense to the Crittenden proposition, declaring the war was for the restoration of the States, and not to break up the States.

Ques.—Did I counsel any other mode in that speech, of resisting usurpations of arbitrary power, except by free discussion and the ballot box?

Ans.—He did not.

Mr. Vallandigham—As I understand that portion of the specification which relates to the proposition from Richmond has been stricken out, I will ask no questions about it.

Ques.—Was any denunciation of the officers of the army indulged in by me, or any offensive epithets applied to them?

Ans.—Well, occasionally Mr. Vallandigham used the words, "The President and his minions," but I did not think he used it in another connection than the general acceptance of that term. He did not use it in connection with the army.

Mr. Vallandigham—I did not use it in connection with the officers of the army.

Mr. Cox.—It was in connection with arbitrary arrests, perhaps, that he used it.

Ques.—Was it not in connection with army contractors and speculators?

The Judge Advocate objected to the question, and said the witness had distinctly stated that he did not think Mr. Vallandigham had applied it to the officers of the army.

Ques.—Do I understand you to say that the denunciations, to which you refer, were chiefly in favor of arbitrary arrests?

Ans.—My recollection is that that was the connection in which it was used. He used strong epithets toward spies and informers, and did not seem to like them very much.

Mr. Vallandigham—As the Court has admitted that I did make a distinction between the Butler County case and the Kentucky spy, I will not refer to it now.

Ques.—Do you remember the connection in which words to this effect were used at the close of the speech, "In regard to a possibility of a dissolution of the Union" and of his own determination to regard to such a contingency, "and his declining to act as a Priest?"

Ans.—I cannot give the exact words, but I remember the Metaphor, "that he would not be a Priest to minister at the altar of disunion." It was as he wound up his speech. He was speaking about disunion, and his attachment to the Union.

Ques.—What counsel did I give the people on the subject of the Union at the close of my speech?

Ans.—He invoked them under no circumstances to surrender the Union. I think he said something about leaving it to their posterity.

Ques.—Do you remember my rebuke of arbitrary court-martials and was it in connection with the Butler County case?

Ans.—Yes; I so understood it.

Ques.—What was the general character of my remarks on that subject?

Ans.—He denounced the apoplexy of Jeff Davis by that party, and said there was a mode by which this man could be tried.

Mr. Vallandigham asked whether the rebuke had not reference to, and was spoken in connection with the Butler County case. He desired a distinct answer to this?

Mr. Cox.—He was speaking of the Butler County case, and he pointed out a mode by which such a man might be tried.

Ques.—Was anything said in my speech in reference to the war, except in connection of what I claimed to be the policy upon which I insisted could not restore the Union, but must end finally in disunion?

Ans.—I can only give my understanding. I do not know what inference other people might draw from it. I understand his condemnation of the war to be launched at the perversion of its original purpose.

Mr. Vallandigham—I do not remember anything further just now. I have some other witnesses, whom I desire to

examine on this same point, who are not yet here.

Judge Advocate.—I have no questions to put to the witness.

Mr. Vallandigham—I have called but one witness, and I understand the Court has several more to corroborate what their first witness has testified.

Judge Advocate.—The Court will not be influenced by the number of witnesses. The number had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Vallandigham—I did not counsel any resistance in my speech, and there were three witnesses on the stand, one of whom was the presiding officer and one a reporter, who is accustomed to reporting speeches, though he did not report on that occasion, whom I have telegraphed for and expect here at 4 P. M.

The Judge Advocate suggested that Mr. Pendleton, who was now present, was at the meeting at Mount Vernon, and that he might be called to the stand.

Mr. Vallandigham—Mr. Pendleton has been engaged in this case, and I would prefer not to call him, as I have other witnesses. I also desire to show that the criticisms in my speech were not in reference to General Order No. 38.

Judge Advocate.—The witness has just said so.

Mr. Vallandigham—If the Court will admit that, then I will not call other witnesses.

Judge Advocate.—I will admit that the language might not have been used, especially toward General Order No. 38, but it had been proved that such language was used in the Mount Vernon speeches in reference to military orders.

Mr. Vallandigham—I want to prove that it was not used in relation to General Order No. 38.

Judge Advocate.—I will admit that the language was not used in regard to General Order No. 38, but generally to military orders.

Mr. Vallandigham said he desired time to prepare a defense covering this testimony, and would, according to the rules governing court-martials, submit it in writing.

Judge Advocate said he might cover 100 or 200 pages of foolscap in reviewing the case, and this would take time. He (the Judge Advocate) did not propose to say anything on the evidence, but would leave it with the court. Mr. Vallandigham might say what he desired in defense verbally, and it could be reported in shorthand, and thus save time.

Mr. Vallandigham preferred to have the record correct, as it would have to go before another tribunal.

The Court then took a recess to half past four o'clock.

The Court re-convened at 5 P. M.

The Judge Advocate stated that the witnesses for the accused, who were expected, namely, Lickley Harper, J. F. Irwin and Frank H. Hurd had not arrived, and that he had agreed with the accused to admit, as it would avoid a continuance, that if they were present and under oath they would testify substantially the same as he had done.

Thereupon Mr. Vallandigham said he had no more testimony to offer, and the case closed.

[From the Chicago Post.]

## "Circumstances Alter," &c.

When Major General Joseph Hooker was called up before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Mr. Gooch inquired of him:

Question.—"To what do you attribute the failure of the Peninsula campaign?"

To which question Major General Joseph Hooker made the following answer:—"I do not hesitate to say that it is to be attributed to the want of generalship on the part of its commander."

That answer made Major General Hooker commander of the army. After passing the whole winter in camp, reorganizing and perfecting the discipline of the army, Major General Hooker set out upon the road to Richmond. He had not gone within fifty miles so near the rebel capital as the commander whose generalship he denounced had done, when at the first onset of the enemy, he was driven back and compelled to seek safety in retreat to his old camping ground. To what now does Major General Hooker attribute the failure of the campaign, on the Rappahannock? We quote from his "congratulatory order":

"It is sufficient to say they (the reasons for retreat) were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resources!"

THE "CHUCKLEHEADS."—A correspondent suggests that those who call the Democrats "Copperheads," are very properly entitled to the sobriquet of "Chuckleheads," from their blunders and imbecility in the prosecution of the war. The Copperhead may be a very venomous animal, but the Chucklehead by his ignorance and pretension would sacrifice an army, a country and a government, rather than give up a theory which time and experience had demonstrated to be false and ruinous.

THE STOW AWAY.—The steamer City of Glasgow, on her last trip westward, brought about thirty "stow-aways"—men who had hidden themselves on board to get a free passage to America. When discovered, they were set to work, and arriving at New York harbor were transferred to the City of Washington, just leaving for Liverpool. Thus they saw but could not reach the promised land.

ONE THING DECIDED.—That Joe Hooker is not a competent person to criticize the campaigns of General McClellan.

[From the New York Evening Post, Administration.]

## The Career of "Stonewall" Jackson.

It is reported that the rebel General Thomas Jefferson Jackson, better known by the name of "Stonewall" Jackson, died at Richmond on Sunday last, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville. There is reason to believe the truth of the report, for we know that Jackson's arm was amputated soon after the battle, and that he was removed from the field to his residence in order to recruit his exhausted system. Reports also concur in stating that the two wounds which he received—one in the left arm and the other in the right hand—were inflicted by his own men in the heat of the conflict.

Born in Lewis County, Virginia, in the year 1828, and left an orphan at an early age, Jackson's family influence enabled him to enter the military academy at West Point in his seventeenth year. He was graduated thence, in 1846, in the same class with McClellan, received the usual appointment of brevet Second Lieutenant, and was assigned to duty in the Second Regular Artillery. It was the time of the Mexican troubles, and Jackson saw his first military service under Magruder, in his celebrated battery which went through the campaign. On the 20th of August, 1847, he was promoted to the rank of first Lieutenant, was soon afterward breveted to a captaincy for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and became a Major for bravery at Chapultepec. On the 20th of February, 1852, he resigned his commission in the army on account of his impaired health, and accepted a professorship at the Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia, in which town he afterward married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Junkin.

It is related that at the outbreak of the rebellion he spent a day and a night in endeavoring to convert Dr. Junkin to secession views, the two arguing together during the whole day, and praying together during the night following. (Jackson being an elder in the Presbyterian Church,) but that Dr. Junkin refused to be convinced. He was soon afterward obliged to leave the state in consequence of his loyal sentiments, while his son-in-law threw himself, with all the great energy of his nature, into the cause of the rebels, taking at once an active part in the military operations of the opening campaign of the war. Appointed a Colonel in the "Army of Virginia," Jackson advanced upon Harper's Ferry with a considerable force, occupied that post on the 18th of April, 1861. On the 2d of the following July he was attacked at Martinsburg by General Patterson, and was obliged to retreat. From that time until the first battle of Bull Run, Jackson did good service, to the rebels, dashing here and there, committing depredations, and entailing himself to the reward of a Brigadier Generalship, which was bestowed upon him. During the winter of 1861-2 his forces remained at Centerville, but while McClellan was removing his army to the Peninsula, Jackson went to Western Virginia, where he was again defeated by our troops under General Shields. It was in this battle that Jackson received his nick-name of "Stonewall," the greater part of his forces having been stationed behind a stone wall on the battle field, it was a difficult task to dislodge them. Jackson afterward fought Fremont in the Mountain Department, but was badly defeated by that General in a series of running fights that nothing but the destruction of the bridges behind them saved the rebels from a total discomfiture. Jackson, however, had his revenge by defeating part of Shields' force at Port Republic after the rebel disaster at Cross Keys. Hastening back to Richmond, he was in time to take part in the battles before Richmond which closed the disastrous campaign of our forces on the Peninsula.

Unfiring and zealous Jackson retraced his steps to Northern Virginia with a larger force, led the advance of Lee's army in its campaign against Pope, crossed the Potomac into Maryland, occupied the city of Fredericksburg, recrossed the river, moved westward and again captured Harper's Ferry, and returned to Maryland to take his usual prominent part in the battle of Antietam. Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in the rebel army, Jackson was in command of a heavy force at Fredericksburg at the attack upon that place by Burnside, and again during the recent movement of Hooker, and it was in the terrible contest at Chancellorsville that he found the end of his career. He left the field and went home to die at the early age of thirty-seven.

The incidents which are told of this able and daring leader would fill a volume. They all hinge upon the sincerity of his zeal, his personal bravery,